NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1874.

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ALBANY.

THE POLICE BILL SIGNED BY THE

OPPOSITION OF THE DEMOCRATS IN THE ASSEMBLY-THE BILL DENGUNCED AS A TRICK OF A FACTION TO SECURE PARTISAN SUCCESS NEXT FALL-PASSAGE OF THE BILL BY A VOTE OF 70 TO 48.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, April 30 .- The Assembly met at 9 o'clock this morning and immediately proceeded to the consideration of the Police and Park bill, as agreed upon last evening. The opposition of the Democrats to the measure appeared to have cooled down materially since yesterday, and the discussion, which was opened by Mr. Weed (Dem.), was conducted in a much more temperate Mr. Weed regretted that the Republicans on the floor should feel compelled under pressure to support such a measure as this. Last year the Assembly Chamber resounded with their elequence in favor of the principle in giving to the Board of Aldermen the power of confirmation of the Mayor's appointments. Now, because a faction in New-York seeks to gain power by this bill, they were ready to turn their backs on all they said a year ago. He hoped there would be enough independent Republicans on the floor to defeat the bill and refuse to lie down under the lash-he would not say party lash, for the faction that was urging the passage of this bill did not have the confidence of their party in the State. The bill was not founded on any principle, but was

Mr. Weshner (Dem.) was the next speaker. He called the attention of Republicans to the fact that by voting for the bill they placed themselves in the position of legislating for the benefit of a clique of politicians who desired to get control of the ballotbox for the next Fall election. The measure was utterly indefensible on any honest ground whatever

Mr. Beebe (Dem.) argued that if the bill passed the Democrats would have no representation in the Police Board of the city, and no means of protecting their party against frauds upon the ballot. It was such legislation as this that brought disgrace upo the Democratic party of the State and hastened their overthrow, and it would have the same effect upon

Mr. Alvord (Independent) said he did not oppose this bill from any partisan feeling, but in his opinion all legislation that was not founded on principle would sooner or later come back on the heads of those who advocated it: it was injurious to the country. He disliked to see the great party that twelve years stoop to such legislation as this, which take effect March, 1875. The report was accepted. could only tend to their rain. He called upon th Republicans on the floor not to obey the dictation aders who were piloting them to destruction.

Mr. Blumenthal (Dem.) hoped the dominant party would permit the New-York Charter of 1873 to b fairly tested and not interfere with their work of the whole that the city ever had, and he would tell the Republicans that if they hoped to find in the Mayor an instrument to carry out their schemes

Col. Spencer (Rep.) said that he believed members would find on investigation that this bill was independent of any partisan considerations and was in the interest of good government. The Democratic party had made this bill a necessity Why did the Aldermen refuse to confirm a good and unexceptionable man like Mr. Howland for Police Commissioner? They were determined that the vacancy should never be filled except in the interest of the Tammany Democracy of the city. He believed that the Mayor under this bill would fill the place with a good man, and that the people will have an honest election next Fall. No wrong was done by it to any party, or to any man. It was simply intended to secure a pure

The bill was then put upon its passage, the dis cussion having occupied but little over half an hour, and several members availed themselves of the oppertunity to make brief speeches under a request to be excused from voting.

Among others, Mr. Lincoln (Rep.) said a few words

to the effect that he believed that there could be no such thing as a party without political measures, selitical action, and sometimes what might be called political legislation. So far as the present Legisla ture is concerned, all would agree with him that it had been more free from party legislation than any Legislature for the last 15 years. He believed this measure to be in the interest of good government and the purity of the ballot, and so believing he gave it his cordial support.

The appouncement of the vote showed 70 in favor of the bill to 48 against it, and it was declared passed. All the Democrats present, together with one Republican, Mr. C. B. Wood, voted " No."

The bill was signed by the Governor within two hours after its passage. The Governor sent a message to MayorfHavemeyer, saying that the bill wa in accordance with the views expressed by him (the Governor) in his first annual message, and with which he (Havemeyer) said at the time that he fully

FINAL ACTION ON IMPORTANT BILLS. PASSAGE OF THE GARDINER WAREHOUSE BILL AND

THE BILL AMENDING THE CONSOLIDATION ACT-THE BROOKLYN CHARTER BILL HURRIED THROUGH-THE QUICK TRANSIT BILLS KILLED-THE FATE OF OTHER MEASURES.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 30 .- The bills passed during the day will be found in the regular reports. The most amportant of those affecting New-York City were the Pier and Warehouse bill, for increasing the terminal facilities of the City, which was concurred in by the Assembly, and the amendment to the bill consolidating the City and County of New-York, which passed the Senate yesterday. The first-named bill, better known as the "Gardiner bill," was passed in the Assembly by a vote of 78 to 35. The objectionable features of the bill were all struck out in the Senate. The bill now provides that the Governor shall appoint the engineers who shall locate the route, which must be along the river front and surround the island. The Company is not allowed to seize property, but must purchase it, both of private parties and of the city. The city is authorized, but not directed, to sell piers limited to 10 in number. provided the Company builds iron warehouses. The Charter does not authorize a surface road; it must be elevated, and distant from the bulkhead line not exceeding 200 feet. No bill this session has received so much attention as this, and the bill, as passed, thoroughly protects all private and public interests in New-York. If this road is built, New-York City will be able to more than compete, in its terminal facilities, with any city on the Atlantic seaboard. Now, New-York is taxing its local trade, its imports and exports. \$3 55 per ton more than Montreal, Boston, and the other cities, as shown by the Mayor's messages to

the Board of Aldermen, a few days since. The bill amending the act consolidating the City and County of New-York, as passed, was declared to be unconstitutional by Smith Weed when it was under consideration in Committee of the Whole, but the House refused to adopt his amendment. Since at went to the Governor the amendment has been discovered to be necessary, and the Governor refused to sign the bill without it. During the last hour of the session another bill came down from the Senate purporting to be a necessary measure to enable the Consolidation bill to be carried into effect. Mr. Weed asked that it might be ordered to a third reading, whereupon Mr. Alvord denounced it as a trick in the interest of the Demo eratic party, just as disgraceful as the one put through this morning in the interest of the Republi-

can party. He said the bill would transfer all the powers of the Commissioner of Public Works and many other public officers to Mayor Havemeyer and Controller Green. After a fierce debate, the motion to order the bill to a third reading was lost by a large majority. It is said that the bill was drawn by Controller Green, who has been here since yester-

There was a wrangle over the amended Brooklyn Charter in the last hour of the session. Messrs. Allen and Berri declaring that it had been cooked up within the last 24 hours to suit certain parties, and that no one knew or could tell what was in it. Worth, Melvin, and Colahan, on the other hand, advocated its passage, and finally succeeded in squeezing it through the Assembly after it had been largely amended. It was sent up to the Senate, where it was hurried through, and no one appears to know exactly in what shape it goes to the Governor. Nothing additional was done to-day in the way of Quick Transit for New-York. Scuator Madden, from the Senate Railroad Committee, tried to get a chance this morning to report the substitute for the Eastman bill, but failed, and if he had succeeded it would have been useless, as the bill had been crammed with amendments which there would not have been time for the Assembly to examine and concur in. The death of this bill can be attributed to Mr. Vanderbilt and the Third-ave. Railroad Company, and, having killed it, and secured the route of their horse railroads from molestation, they allowed their own bills, which were in the order of third reading in the Senate, to die on the Clerk's desk. This is in perfect accordance with what has all along been

The Cauldwell Quick Transit bill, which the Rail-road Committee pronounced the "best bill before the Legislature," was sent to the Standing Committee of the Senate, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, and thus perished another scheme which was never intended to be anything but a tender to the concealed purposes of Mr. Vanderbilt and the Third-ave. Railroad Company.

Among the bills concurred in by the Senate to-day s the bill asked for by the Judiciary and Bar of New-York relative to the publication of legal notices in a daily law journal. The Fifth-ave. Pavement bill died in the Senate Committee of the Whole for want of time to get it out. Could it have reached a vote it would have passed.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

In the Senate this morning the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate on the Tompkinssquare Improvement bill reported that the Assembly had done the country such service during the last | had agreed to the Senate amendments, the act to

> THE CLOSING HOURS OF THE SESSION-UNUSUAL ORDER AND DECORUM OBSERVED IN BOTH HOUSES-CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 30 .- After passing the Police and Park bill, the Assembly took up the third reading of tills, and in the centre of a couple of hours had disposed of nearly all on the desk, and was compelled to wait for the action of the Senate. Meantime, resolutions thanks to Speaker Husted were offered by Mr. Weed, and warm eulogies of his conduct taint of hypocrisy; for it is admitted by every member has had for many years. Mr. Alvord, who is probably the best parliamentarian in the State, said, in his remarks upon the resolution, that Mr. Husted had proved

Before noon the Senate sent down a resolution asking for an extension of the hour of adjournment previously agreed upon from 12 m. to 3 p. m. The Assembly con surred, and subsequently at the request of the same The closing hours of the session in both Houses were marked by more order and decorum than have been witnessed here in many years, which is probably attrib-

ntable to the final adjournment taking place in the day me instead of the night. Speaker Husted's farewell speech was received with a good deal of feeling by the House, and when his gave fell for the last time there was the most enthusiastic appliance, followed by three cheers for the retiring

third reading during the present session, of which over 900 were passed. There were 140 Assembly bills oft unconsidered in Committee of the Whole at the adournment, and fourteen Senate bills. Twenty-three Assembly bills were ordered to a third reading, but were

Over two-thirds of the members of the Legislature eft for home in the evening train, and the hotels have a icserted appearence.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] The Senate went into Executive session at 2:40 this afternoon, and confirmed the following nominations

Managers of the Buffalo Insane Asylum-Wm. Gould. orenzo Morris, Augustus Frank, George Howard, and Daplel C. Beard.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. THE LAST DAY OF THE SESSION.

PASSAGE OF BILLS IN THE SENATE-CONFERENCE RE-PORTS-THE POLICE AND PARK BILL AND THE BILL AMENDING THE BROOKLYN CHARTER PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY—FAREWELL ADDRESSES OF LIEUT.-GOV. ROBINSON AND SPEAKER HUSTED. SENATE ... ALBANY, April 30, 1874.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, concurrent resolutions were adopted directing the Department of Docks to cause the necessary surveys and maps of the Harlem River to be made.

Mr. Robertson, from the Judiciary Committee, re ported adversely to the bill to incorporate the New-York llub; agreed to. Also adversely to the bill relative to the New-York and Brooklyn United District Court agreed to. Also adversely to the bill for the East Side Butchers' Association ; agreed to.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON THE SUPPLY BILL. Mr. Wood, from the Committee of Conference, re ported the Supply bill. He stated that the Committee had come to an understanding on every item formerly in dispute between the two Houses.

Mr. Johnson moved that the report of the Committee of Conference be agreed to without reading it. Carried. The clause referring to public buildings provides that the Governor shall appoint two Commissioners to have entire control of the four asylums in course of erection at Buffalo, Elmira, Poughkeepste, and Middletown, and that all the work shall be done by contract. With reference to the new Capitol, it provides that the present Superintendent shall be removed in 30 days, and a new one appointed by the Commissioners, subject to the approval of the Governor, and that he shall have entire control of the building. The present Commissioners are merely named, and are shorn of all responsibility, and \$1,000,000 is appropriated to continue the work on the building.

Mr. DICKINSON asked if the Capitol investigation was closed.

Mr. Wood replied "No," that there was still much to Mr. Wood replied "No," that there was still much to be done; the information called for by the Senate Com-mittee six weeks ago had not been furnished. The appropriation to the Buffalo Asylum is reduced from \$360,000 to \$150,000. Sixteen thousand dollars were put in the bill for the Snaquehanna Valley Home. All extra compensation items were stricken out of the bill. Adverse reports upon the amendments to the Cotton and Produce Exchange Companies' charters, and upon the bill defining the duties of Justices of the Peace in Buf-falo were agreed to.

Mr. Wood introduced a bill to define the acts heretofore passed relative to the consolidation of the Govern ments of the City and County of New-York, which was read a third time and passed.

THE EASTMAN QUICK TRANSIT BILL KILLED. Mr SELKREG said the Railroad Committee gave the friends of the Eastman Railroad bill an hour's hearing vesterday, and they had hoped to have time to complet Sixteen distinct amendments were presented by the friends of the bill, while the opponents offered very many more. Now the Railroad Committee have no time o consider these different amendments, and he deemed t just to himself and others of the Committee that the

xplanation be made.
Mr. Lepwrin moved that the Committee on Railroads
se discharged from the further consideration of the

bill, and that the same be referred to the Committee on

Mr. Ganson objected, thus killing the bill. Senator Lowery, from the Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill, reported that they had agreed to strike out the item of \$125,000 to the academies of the

State. The report was agreed to. The Assembly resolution to extend the session until 3

p. m. was concurred in.

BILIS PASSED.

To reorganize the Local Government of the City of New-York. To amend the charter of the Buffalo Safe Deposit Company. Releasing assessments upon the Church of the Resurrection in New-York City. Providing for an Armory in Kings County. Relative to the publication of election notices in the County of Eric. To exempt the property of the New-York Hospital from taxation. To provide ways and means to carry on the Government. Making the award of prizes for the best plan for steam navigation on the canals to Wm. Baxter and others. Relative to taxes and assessments in the City of New-York. To amend the charter of the New-York and Canada Bridge and Tunnel Company. For improving Grand-st., Brooklyn. Adjusting the claim for work done in Tonawanda on the east side of the Eric Canal. Relative to assessments for a sewer in Thirdave., Brooklyn. For the relief of the Second Espitst Church in Harlem. To confirm the election of the Trustees of the Friends Academy, for the improvement of Taylor-st., Brooklyn; for the opening Kingsbridge Road; for the support of prisoners confined upon civil process; authorizing Louis Hummel to build a dock in Hempstead Bay; for consolidating the congregations of Bikeer Choim-Ukadisha of New-York City; to amend the charter of the St. John's Orphan Home of Buffalo.

RESOLUTIONS ADOFTED.

By Mr. JOHNSON-Resolved. That the thanks of the

Orphan Home of Buffalo.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

By Mr. JOHNSON—Resolved, That the thanks of the members of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered by them to Lleutenant Governor John C. Robinson for the ability, dignity and unswerving impartiality with which he has discharged his duties as presiding officer of this body, and that he carries with him our earnest wishest for his future happiness and prosperity. Adopted unanimously. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Bradley offered resolutions of thanks to Clerk
Henry A. Glidden and his nesistants, which were

Henry A. Glidden and his assistants, which were adopted.

Mr. Jacons offered resolutions of thanks to the HonWm. H. Robertson, President pro tem. of the Senate,
which were also adopted.

BILES PASSED.

In relation to certain local improvements in the City
of New-York; suthorizing the Brooklyn Cross-town
Radirond Company to extend its tracks; paying 4c cents
a follo for publishing the session laws in county papers;
relative to the duties of certain engineers in the City of
New-York; relative to telegraph wires in the City of
New-York; for the construction of the Brooklyn and
Jamaica Rallroad; the amendments to the Brooklyn
Charter; for the extension of Lewis-st., New-York.

The time of final adjournment was extended half an The time of final adjournment was extended half an

When the bill to incorporate the New-York Quick Transit Company was announced, Senstor LEDWITH moved to recommit for the purpose of striking out the enacting clause, which was carried.

Mr. Wood reported adversely to Swinburne's petition for \$90,000 for running boats at Quarantine. Agreed to. When the Fifth-ave. Pavement bill was announced, Mr. LEDWITH moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. The motion to recommit was lost, and the bill was also lost-Yeas, 10;

The hour of 31 o'clock having arrived, the President arose to adjourn the Senate, and spoke as follows:

The hour of 3½ o'clock having arrived, the President arose to adjourn the Senate, and spoke as follows:

LIEUT.-GOV. ROBINSON'S ADDRESS.

SENATORS: The hour fixed for the adjournment of the Legislature having arrived, I congratulate you on the termination of your labors for this session. You will leave this chamber with the consciousness of having faithfully discharged your duty to your constituents and to the State. Not for many years has a Legislature convened in this Capitol which has so fully met the expectations of the people. Your prompt response to the message of the Governor in adopting resolutions denouncing sit schemes for the inflation of the currency, has met what this versa, approval, and the later action of the President has relieved the different standing committees and the scrutiny with which they have examined the bills submitted to them, is commendable in the highest degree. Few measures of doubtful expediency have been matured, and the amount of special legislation has been much less than usual. Instead of the censorious criticisms so often applied to a retiring Legislature, the public press and men of all parties speak in terms of praise of your action. At the commencement of this session many of us were strangers to each other, but however much we may differ on questions of public poley, I believe we shall part sincere personal friends. The position of presiding officer is often one of perplexity, but you have at all times shown a disposition to assist and not to embarrass. Any errors I may have committed have been generously overlooked, and your courtesy and kindness during the whole session merit my grateful acknowledgement. In the performance of the duties devolving on me I have been governed by an earnest desire to do equal and exact justice to all, and to show no partiality or favor to anyone. In this I trust I have succeeded. If I have in any degree failed, it has been unwittingly, and not intentionally. For the resolutions you have adopted approving my action as President of the Sena

ASSEMBLY.

On motion of Mr. LINCOLN, the 43d rule, requiring a two-thirds vote to order a bill to a third reading, was suspended, so that a majority vote only shall be necessary.

PASSAGE OF THE POLICE AND PARK BILL. money for Park improvements in the City of New-York, to which was attached, on motion made by Col. Spencer vesterday, the Police and Park Commission bill, be or-

bili was taken up for its final passage.

Mr. When moved to recommit the bill with instructions to so amend it as to give the Mayor the power to remove also. He said the power of appointment would remove also. He said the power of appointment would amount to nothing whatever, unless there was coupled with it the power of removal; this will allow him to exercise the government in the interest of the people; without it he is powerless for any good whatever.

Mr. Beene said it was an insult to the intelligence of the Republican members of this House to undertake to make them believe that this is a non-partisan measure. As for Mr. Charlick, he said that that gentleman was not considered a member of the Demogratic party:

As for Mr. Charlick, he said that that gentleman was not considered a member of the Democratic party; hence that party is not represented by him. How would the Republican party, he asked, like to be told that they should place confidence in Andrew Johnson after he had become President! It was a principle in all parties to be fully and thoroughly represented, and this measure was in violation of that principle.

The question was then takes on Mr. Weed's motion to spend and was negatived.

The question was the mend and was negatived.

Mr. BATCHELLER said that it was clear to him that the formmon Council of New-York was entirely unfit to elect men for these important positions, and, while he was not entirely satisfied with the measure, he was

was not entirely satisfied with the measure, he was willing to vote for the bill.

Mr. LINCOLS said he believed there could be no political party without political measures, and sometimes political legislation. He also believed, as the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Spencer) had said, this measure was in the interest of zood government and a pure ballothox, and, so believing, he considered it his duty to yote for it.

Mr. VEDDER had hoped nothing would have been said

Mr. VEDTER has hoper bothing would have been said to night which would have marred the harmony of this session, and was proceeding to reply to the charges skalnet the Republicans for supporting the bill, when his time (one minute) expired.

Mr. H. Smith asked to be excused from voting, and ou motion of Mr. C. S. SPENCER ho was excused.

The bill was then passed, by a strict party vote—70 to 48.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS. RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

cilities of New-York, was received from the Senate, and on motion of Mr. Lincoln ordered to a third reading. The bill was then passed. Mr. WEED offered a resolution extending the thanks of

The bill to incorporate the New-York Warehouse and

Railway Company, and to improve the commercial fa-

the House to Speaker Husted for the able and impartial manner in which he had discharged the duties of his office, and proceeded, in a brief speech, to culogize the Speaker. Mr. BEEBE said this was no idle formality, and pro-

ceeded to speak in the highest terms of the ability, frankness, and kindness of Spoaker Husted.

Mr. Alvord followed, speaking of his four years' association with Mr. Husted, and said he had been forced to vote for him for Speaker from the conviction that he was the man for the place.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

rising vote.

Mr. Davis offered a similar resolution of thanks to Mr.

O'Donnell, the Clerk of the House. Mr. Beebe indorsed
it heartily and it was adopted.

The bill making the appropriations to the Department of Public Parks in New-York to carry on its work was Mr. BATCHELLER, from the Conference Committee on

Mr. HATCHELLER, from the Conference Committee on the Supply bill, made a report similar to that presented in the Senate, and, the report was agreed to, which disposed of the bill.

The CHAIR read to the [House the Senate bill explanatory of the act consolidating the City and County Governments of New-York, and asked unanimous consent to put it on its final passage. He asked the gentleman from Clinton (Mr. Werd) if he had any objections.

Mr. Werd (is upply) said he did not see as he could well object to the bill, as it was just what he contended for.

The bill was passed.
Mr. Wight offered a concurrent resolution extending the session until 3 p. m., which was adopted.

The Conference Committee on the General Appropriation bill reported that the Senate receded from its amendment inserting \$125,000 to academies, which was

The bill to amend the charter of Brooklyn came down from the Senate.

Mr. WORTH moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading, and that it be committed to the Committee on Cities, with instructions to amend.

Mosers. ALLEN and BERRH opposed the motion, and de-

, See Fifth Page.

WASHINGTON.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

PURSUIT OF AN IMPORTANT WITNESS-GOV. SHEP-HERD TESTIFIES AS TO HIS CONNECTION WITH THE DE GOLYER CONTRACT-HIS PARTNER'S RE-LATIONS WITH A CONTRACT JOBBER-STRONG ASSEVERATIONS OF HIS OWN INNOCENCE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 30 .- The Committee of Inquiry into District Affairs have been seeking for several weeks to secure the attendance as a witness of Col. A. B. Kirtland, the man into whose hands \$72,000 of the \$97,000 paid by De Golyer and McClellan for a contract to lay wood pavements was traced. He has been heard of in New-York and Detroit, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate has had detectives on the watch for him both here and in other cities, and all to no avail. Finally, it was heard that Kirtland was in Washington, and Harrington, one of Gov. Shepherd's counsel, told Senator Allison, the Chairman of the Committee, that Geo. Alfred Townsend had seen him here. The Sergeant-at-Arms at once sent an assistant after him; but, after making inquiries, the deputy returned and reported that it was mistake, the man who had been seen was not Kirtland, but some one who looked very much like him. Now it turns out that Kirtland was in Washington all of the time, and that W. G. Moore, business partner of Gov. Shepherd, arranged an interview between him and Mr. Wattingly, one of Gov. Shepherd's counsel, and that the interview took place at the Ebbett House. The most startling part of to-day's testimony,

which is fully given in the general press reports, is the discovery that Mr. Moore, Gov. Shepherd's partner, entered into an agreement to receive a portion of the corruption fund. Gov. Shepherd in his testimony denied that he ever suspected any such arrangement or that he ever profited by it, and said that as soon as he learned the fact he caused their partnership to be dissolved; and the manner in which he gave his evidence and the general tone of the correspondence which he produced leave the impression upon an impartial mind that he told the truth. If he is as innocent in this transaction as he thus far appears to be, he is placed in a very unfortunate position by the indiscreet action of his partner. Mr. Moore's connection with this corrupt business surprises everybody who knows him. He is a man of very wide acquaintance, and has been universally trusted and respected. Before becoming a member of Shepherd's firm, he served in the army, was on duty at the War Department and was private secretary for Secretary Cameron, Secretary Stanton and President Johnson. It is understood that he never actually received the money, but the agreement he made by which he was to receive about \$30,000, was, of course, as criminal as the actual reception of the money. The Committee is still in pursuit of Kirtland whose testimony, it is reported, will be damaging to two other persons besides Mr.

SEMI-OFFICIAL DETAILS OF THE TESTIMONY. IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.

Washington, April 30 .- In the District of Columbia Investigating Committee this morning Gov. Shepherd was on the stand, and submitted six letters bearing on the De Golyer & McClellan contract. It appeared from his evidence that Wm. G. Moore, a partner of Gov. Shepherd, unknown to him interested himself in procuring the contract, and was offered a portion of the proceeds of the notes given by Chittenden and Kirtland. The Governor, upon learning the fact, at once dissolved his business relations with Moore, which he announced in the morning papers.

Gov Shepperd said the first he had heard of the D Golyer and McClellan contract was one day in passing the First National Bank, Mr. Huntington called him and said, "What are you doing about contracts now?" He (the witness) said, "We are going through our annual Mr. Huntington said, "I have a friend who wants a contract." Witness replied, "Tell him to put in his bid and take his chances." Subsequently Gov. Cooke came to wittake his chances." Subsequently Gov. Cooke came to witness and said the Hon. C. B. Parsons had a friend who represented a Chicago firm who wanted a contract. Witness told the Governor that the friend could put in a bid, but the award would be decided upon the merits of the pavement. Subsequently, after Mr. Parsons had made an argument before the Board of Public Works, regarding the De Golyer and McClellan pavement No. 2, Gen. Garbell spoke to witness, and said he was employed by Mr. Parsons to represent his (Parsons's) interest in the De Golyer patent. One of the arguments made by Gen. Garfield was that the Board of Public Works should give the West a show, inasmuch as a majority of the contractors were Eastern men. The contract was finally awarded at a full meeting of the Board of Public Works. Subsequently, witness ascertained that De Golyer and McClellan were not men of the means that had been represented to the Board, and that the swork was not being done satisfactorily. It was then stopped. In 1879, witness received the first intimation that money had been paid to secure the contract by letter written from Racine, Wis., by ex-Senator Doolittle to Gov. Cooke, Aug. 16, 1873, which first recited that De Golyer and McClellan had been stopped in their operations in Washington, and then proceeded to say :

tions in Washington, and then proceeded to say:

"But there is an inside view of this matter, and which is by far the most oppressive to my client. In order to get the contract from the Board of Public Works the contractors were compelled to pay in cash \$25,000, and to give their notes payable to their own order for \$72,500. Of these notes, one of \$2,500 and one of \$5,000 have been paid, making \$32,500 paid in cash. The notes were given to pay the 50 cents per yard as the pavement was laid down, but the Board, from time to time, has declined to designate the streets to be paved in violation of the spirit and letter of the contract, which contemplated the period of five months for 150,000 yards, and the other 50,000 the same season or the next."

The writer then complains "that Mr. McClellan pro-

The writer then complains "that Mr. McClellan pro-tests against the violation of the contract, and that he cannot and he will not pay any more of said notes, and his instructions to me are to defend the notes if such upon, and if not, to the a bill to cancel them upon the obvious ground that they are wholly illegal and void." Mr. Doolittle concludes by saying that "it will be a most painful professional duty, but one from which I must not shrink."

Upon receipt of this letter Gov. Shepherd dictated the reply to Gov. Cooke, and, under date of Aug. 28, writes to the effect that the work of De Golver & McClellan was unsatisfactory, and that the Board had been more leuient than they should have been with the firm. The letter concludes by saying that "the Board of Public Works have no information other than that which your letter furnishes—that the firm of De Golyer & McClellan were dealing with outside parties, and are in no way connected or involved with them in any arrangements, and can therefore have no possible objection to their de velopment before the courts." On the 25th of August, 1873, Chittenden writes from Chicago to Shepherd, intimating that the firm of McClellan & Jenkins (De Golyer had previously died) had become disgusted with Washington, and had abandoned all idea of any more work there on account of it being the intention of Mr. Shepherd to give them no more work. The witness alludes to the matter of the notes having been put in ex-Senator Dochitie's hands to defend. He concludes as follows: "Now, Mr. Shepherd, I ask of you the favor to extend this contract and avoid impending trouble. Should you conclude to do it, send for me, and do it through me. I will see that such disposition is made of all questions which may new embarrass action as that they never can rise

now embarrass action as that the again."

To this letter Mr. Shepherd replied as follows:
BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, & WASHINGTON, Aug. 28, 1873.

GEORGE R. CHITTENDEN, e.g., Chicago.

DEAR SHE: I am in receipt this morning of your letter of the 25th inst. Although marked "confidential" I find that it really pertains to matters affecting the Board of Public Works, against which, you inform me, McCiellan & Joshins have determined to institute legal proceedings. This intention on their part I confess somewhat surprises me, for, considering the manner in which they performed their work, the Board were more tolerant than, perhaps, was consistent with a due regard to duty. If, however, the suit is to be entered against us we shall be most willing to have the case brought before the courts and there fully and fairly tested. Truly yours,

ALEX. R. SEEPHERD. tested. Truly yours, ALEX. R. SHEPHERD.

Again, on the 2d of September, the Hon C. B. Farwell

of Chicago wrote Gov. Shepherd concerning the stoppage of work on the contract in which, after speaking of the notes given by Mr. Chittenden to Mr. Kirtland, be

"Mr. C. desires that the work be awarded by him order the award, so that he can pay those notes, or that

the notes be returned to him. Mr. C. does not claim that either you or any member of the Board knew any

the notes be returned to him. Mr. C. does not claim that either you or any member of the Board knew anything about these notes or \$2,000 in money; but he does say that he was compelled to account in advance at the rate of fifty cents per yard for every yard of paving awarded his firm. It seems to me Mr. C. Sr request is a just one. Give him the work agreed upon or return him his notes; and I write you that in note that justice may be done him, feeling confident that if it is in your power if will be done. I would see you in person rather than write you, had I the time for spare."

To this letter Gov. Shepherd replied, on the 5th of September, in substance as follows; "Of this matter the Board knows nothing, and can take no cognizance. Had they known that such lobbery was going on, no contract would have been awarded these parties. As it is, the work which was done by them was of such an inferior nature, the material and process of treating so unsatisfactory, that the Board could not do otherwise than stop the work. It is no use for them to whine on account of such stoppase, as we have been very lenient and done the atmost in our power to help them. I carnestly hope that these parties, if they nave made any payments to outside jobbers, will recover it by suit, as I would like to see this class of cattle brought to justice. Best assured that anything I can do for yourself of friends consistently it will be my pleasure to perform, but I know you would not ask me to do anything that I could not do consecutiously as a public officer."

Gov. Shepherd, continuing in his direct testimony, stated that, hearing very recently that one of his business partners, Mr. Wm. G. Moore, knew Mr. Kirtland, he questioned him about it. Mr. Moore told him (witness) that he had an agreement with Kirtland to get a contingent amount, if De Golyer & McCleilan cot a contract. Gov. Shepherd said to Mr. Moore in Mr. Why did not you tell me that Kirtland had made you peculiary offers? You have not acted in good faith with me. You have placed

my knowledge; was in my store every day in 1812, and never saw Mr. Kirtland or Mr. Brown there. I have seen Mr. Chittenden in my store soveral times. My office is in the second story of my store; Col. Moore is to the lower office. Col. Moore was not in my private office once a month unless I sent for him. One day I was going up to my private office, when Col. Moore hailed me, and said, "Aleek, Chittenden is here; are you going to give him a contrast?" I said: "I have nothing to do with it; it is a matter for the Board to determine. The case is now before the Board, and arguments have been made concerning it."

Q You had no intimation from any source that Moore was interested in this contract? A. No. Sir; not from any source, If I had had I would have put my foot on it very quick. The first time I heard that Moore knew Kirtland was the morning after Chittenden gaye his testimony before this Committee. I had no idea there was any pian between these parties. Mr. Moore was my hielong friend, and he was the last man in the world I

ny pian between these parties. Mr. Moore was my his ag friend, and he was the last man in the world ought would tolerate a propesition from Kirthand, o count of his relations to me and my relations to the

Auditor of the Board of Public Works, was exam ined. He testified that all bids made for work under the Board of Public Works in 1871 were referred to him for schedule and classification, and that the schedule of prices fixed by the Board in no case exceeded the average of the bids received.

THE LOUISVILLE AND PORTLAND CANAL BILL FINALLY PASSED. WASEINGTON, Thursday, April 30, 1874. After two hours' talk the House concurred to-day

in the Senate's amendment to the Louisville and Portland Canal bill; so the bill passed and the canal will at once go into the hands of the Government and the toils be reduced to one-fifth the rates charged by the Company which now controls it. The debate was all on the side of passing the bill as came from the Senate, except the speech of Mr. Wheeler, who insisted that a formal relinquishment of jurisdiction and the right to tax the canal property should be made by the Kentucky Legislature, before it was safe for the Government to pay off the mortgage and take possession of the works. Mr. Wheeler spoke with his usual vigor and ability, but the fact that any further delay would in all year are to be fixed at 10 cents per ton in steamers, and 5 cents in other vessels. In January of each year the Secretary is to ascertain from the expenses of the previous year what tolls will probably pay the expenses of the ensuing year and fix the rates

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Thursday, April 30, 1874.

The Senate Finance Committee, at a special meeting this morning, had the House Currency bill under cousideration. The Committee agreed that it ought to be amended by omitting the section which proposes to reamended by omitting the section which proposes to re-peal the present law graduating the proportion of circu-lation to bonds deposited as security, according to the amount of capital of the various National banks. An interchange of views disclosed a certainty that the Com-mittee will recommend that all reserves for circulation should be abolished. The other important questions in-volved in this bill and in the general financial subject, are yet to be acted on by the Finance Committee.

Judge Hoar made a second speech in support of the Citizenship bill to-day, answering the objections made to the measure by Mr. Hale, on yesterday. The interest of the measure by Mr. Hale, on Yesterday. The interest of the House in the measure has flagged, so that it is difficult to get an attentive hearing to anything that is said, either for or against it. If it should be defeated, as now seems probable, it will be because members will not take pains to look into its merits, and think it the safer way to vote "No," because an affirmative vote might possibly be criticised by some of their German constituents, who want the privilege of returning to the Fatherland to live while retaining all the rights of American citizens.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day decided to eport adversely on Mr. Sumner's bill to provide greater security for the rights of inventors of designs for metal security for the rights of inventors of designs for metal castings. This bill was some months ago reported by the Committee favorably, but, satifactory representations having been made that its enactment would prove injurious to various important interests, and that such inventors have aiready sufficient protection under the general patent laws, the bill was recommitted, and the Committee will now reverse their former action regarding its

A bill that was passed in the House on Monday under a suspension of the rules, to amend the act of June 7, 1872, in reference to the duties of Shipping Commissi ers, by exempting certain classes of shipping engaged in the coastwise and inke trade, from the payment of \$2\$ a head on the shipment of scamen, is severely criticated by the representatives of New-York ship-owners, and it is understood that the Senatej Committee on Commerce will suspend action upon it until the New-York merchants can be heard. There was a large attendance of persons interested in

the steel and iron trade upon the sessions of the House Committee on Ways and Means to-day. Wm. H. Weed of New-York, Wallace Barnes of Connecticut, J. N. Hubbard of Maine, Richard T. Buck and John B. Taff Hubbard of Assachusetts, addressed the Committee in behalf of the proposed modification of the tariff laws so as to make the duty on steel specific.

The House Committee on Elections have agreed to

report, in the contest of Maxwell agt. Cannon, that Canreport, in the contest of Askawei age. Cannon, that cannon is entitled to his seat in the House of Representatives, having been elected in accordance with the forms of law, and that they have no power to inquire into the question as to whether his legal right thas established can be invalidated and set aside by reason of his being polygamist.
It is reported here that the arrangements for starting Gen. Butier's new organ in Boston have gone forward

so far that the managing editor and principal editorial writer have already been selected. The paper, it is said, is to be a two-cent morning sheet, and, besides advocating Butlerism in general, it will give special attention to cultivating the labor movement. The Lighthouse Board has information that the Nova Scotin schooner Etta (Barnett, master), from Pernam-

The Secretary of War has sent to Congress a commu-

ecently destroyed by fire, and asks an appropriation of 100,000 for that purpose. Commander A. E. K. Benham is detached [from the command of the Saugus and placed on waiting orders Lieut, T. B. Mason from the Peasacola, and ordered to

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE CARLIST WAR. FIGHTING RESUMED BEFORE BILBAO-CARLIST POSL-TIONS CAPTURED.

MADRID, Thursday, April 30, 1874. Official dispatches announce that fighting was resumed before Bilbao on Wednesday. Some advanced positions of the Carlists have been captured by the Republican forces with slight loss.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. A RECESS DURING THE WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAYS-

The House of Commons will take a recess

BRIBERY AT THE STROUD ELECTION. LONDON, Thursday, April 30, 1874.

during the Whitsuntide holidays, adjourning on the 12th of May until the 1st of June.

The result of the election in Strond, Gloucestershire, has been annulled on account of bribery and a new ele tion ordered.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF AMERICAN FINANCES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 10, 1874.

The Times, commenting on the failure of the Senate to pass the Finance bill over President Grant's veto, remarks that it is probable that the danger of increasing the paper currency has been permanently avoided, and advises the substitution of United States Treasury currency for the present National bank issue.

OME PARTICULARS OF THE ABANDONMENT OF THE VESSEL. Galignani's Messenger gives the following

particulars of the scene on board the French steames 'Amérique just before she was abandoned:

l'Amérique just before she was abandoned:

As soon as, owing to the leak, the ship began to sink the captain sent part of the crew to the pumps and as the same time ordered the chief engineer to force the steam. It was then that the maneuvers for saving the vessel commenced in the milist of a general silence, interrupted only by the cries and prayers of some of the passengers. But the pumps were worked in vain; the ship was rapidly floundering; the waves rushed furiously over the deck every second, and all the ship was rapidly floundering; the waves rushed furiously over the deck every second, and all the sassengers were obliged to cling to the rigging in order not to be swept into the sea. Capt. Rousseau and Lieut. Garny saw that nothing could be done; tho water already reached the port-holes of the great saloon. At that moment three ships were sighted through the tempest; signals of distress were made, and the captain caused the boats to be lowered. All the passengers threw themselves into them; then came the turn of the crew. No accident had occurred in spite of the violence of the sea when M. Garny, the second in command, all at once received a real mountain of water on his chest. The wave passed over the deck, and when it bad gone by that officer had disappeared. The captain was the last to quit the ship. The three vessels, on their side, had put out their boats. They were a Norwegian, the brig Aiadin, Capt. Erlekson, an Itahan, and an English one. They shared the ship were sale among them.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Count von Arnim has resigned his Embassa-

A grand banquet was given at Portsmouth, Eng., yesterday to the soldiers of the Ashantee expedi-Appeals are published in London to the

charitable for assistance for Mr. Beliew, the elecutionist, whose illness continues. It is stated that immigration from Great Britain to Canada this year will be very small in co

quence of the great inducements offered by the Aus-According to a telegram from Toronto, Out., the troubles with the mill operatives still continue. Raftsmen who have been getting \$2.50 per day now demand \$3. The operative basers have also formed a

A telegram from St. Catharines, Canada, states that Capt. Murray, owner of the schooner Mary Merritt, which was forcited for coasting between Chicago and Buffalo, has returned from Washington, D. C., where he was treated with great cordiality, and had no where he was treated with great cordnity, and had not difficulty in obtaining the release of his vessel. The Washington officials said there never should have been a forfeiture declared against the vessel, and gave a different interpretation of the law from that of the authorities at Chicago.

THE ARKANSAS DISPUTE.

TELEGRAPH WIRES CUT BY THE BROOKS PARTY-A SQUAD OF BAXTER'S MEN SURROUNDED AND CAF-TURED-GREAT UNEASINESS PREVAILING.

LITTLE ROCK, April 30 .- The situation in this city remains unchanged. Baxter was reënforced by one company from Hempstead County this morning. Brooks's party sent out a squad last evening, and cut the telegraph-wire between this city and Pine Bluff. This squad was captured tast night by the Baxter men,

and are now under guard. Major-Gen. Churchill of the Baxter party, with 10 men, was surrounded and captured last night while coming from the depot of the Cairo and Fuiten Rail road by a party of 50 of Brooks-men, who were laying in wait for him. He was released a short time afterward, and is to-day in command of his forces. Beyond the arrests on both sides there are no active operations. The United States troops got out in line last night, prepared to prevent trouble, but the alarm which caused this proved to be us founded. A spirit of uneasiness pervades everything, and news from Washington settling the matter in favor of one or the other party is anxiously looked for by

BLOODSHED AT LAST-THE BROOKS MEN FIRE ON A FLAG OF TRUCE-A BATTLE ENSUES-NINE MEN KILLED AND TWENTY-SEVEN WOUNDED.

LITTLE ROCK, April 30. - Gen. King White, who has charge of the Baxter forces at Pine Biuff, bear-ing that a party of Brooks's men were assembled ab New-Gascony, in Jefferson County, committing depredations, moved a column of 200 men down to that point to-day for the purpose of dispersthem. A dispatch to-night to Gen. Newton from Pine Biuff says that Gen. White sent forward a flag of truce to order the men to disperse, but they fired upon the party and a regular battle ensued in which nine of the Brooks party were killed and 20 wounded. The remainder were taken prisoners, armed, and sent home. Gen. White reports seven of his own command wounded and three horses killed.

HONORS TO SENATOR SCHURZ IN BOSTON.

Boston, April 30 .- Senator Schurz has today been the recipient of the social honors which the preparation of his sulogy prevented his receiving, although hundreds of private citizens as well as the city authorities were anxious to tender them to him. He had originally intended to return to Washington this morning, and had taken his seat in the car, but he was prevailed upon to delay his departure. In the morning he the Mayor's call and was shown to several points of interest about the city. At noon he called upon Charles Francis Adams, and at 1 o'clock he lunched with what may be called a "hard money party" at the Union Club, at the invitation of Mr. Edward Atkinson. Among the guests were Mr. John M. Forbes, William Gray, Henry P. Kidder, William W. Clapp of The Journal, D. A. Goddard of The Advertiser, R. M. Pulsifer and E. B. Haskell of The Heraid, Murat Haistead, of The Cincinnati Commercial, Horace White of The Chicago Tribune, and Henry Watterson of The Louisville Courier-Journal. The affair had only a social significance. During the afternoon the Senator visited the State House, where both branches took a recess to receive him, and was present at one or two receptions in his honor, one of them being at the house of Mr. John S. Sargent, where a very distinguished company was gathered and an essay on Mr. Sumner's life and character was read by Mr. John Weiss. The Senator and his family started for New-York this evening.

A MURDERER'S CONFESSION. BATHURST, N. B., April 30.-Gallian, who

murdered Poulin, in Caraquet, has made a confession. He says he was invited to the act by Poulin's wife, who importuned him to kill her husband that they might conummate their liason by marriage. The night before the murder she sharpened a knife and gave it to him, teiling him to be on the lookout for her husband when he went to the woods for rails next day. He promised to do so, and secreted the knife on his person. When he met Poulin in the woods next day he said "Poulin, I am nication from Gen. Schofield, recommending the erection going to kill you." His victim on bended knees im-plored him for time to confess his sins to his priest, when he would be willing to be killed at any time, or would leave the country. While Poulin was in this sup-pliant attitude the prisoner struck him on the head with a stick, stunning him, and diushed his bloody work with an attex. For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Second Page.